



money. And to secure economy and honesty in the expenditures of the State and nation; are not the only objects but the principles of the Convention that I have the honor to address. To protect in its purity the elective franchise, and to guard from every influence that may impair its efficiency, are principles dear to every American citizen, and dear and prominent in the hearts of the members of this Convention. As freemen, with free schools and an open Bible, our aim should ever be to secure the rights and maintain the interests of all; (Applause.) to protect the rights of the citizen and the State; to save the government from demoralization and corruption; to advance the greatness of our common country and to aid her in the accomplishment of her great and glorious mission among the nations of the earth. But gentlemen, our immediate duty, as members of this Convention, is to select a candidate; a standard-bearer in the approaching gubernatorial campaign; an election only preliminary to more important, and that must succeed. In the discharge of our duties as members of this Convention, let us cultivate the spirit of harmony, of union, of peace, of concord. If united in the approaching gubernatorial contest, we can, we will, we must succeed. (Prolonged applause.) A victory in the first will be but the harbinger of another and a greater victory. Let our action, gentlemen, in reference to the National Convention and the appointment of delegates to that body be just, harmonious and united. Upon that Convention will devolve the duty of nominating a successor to the venerable gentleman who now occupies the White House. (Laughter and applause.) Pennsylvania, in giving the sage of Wheatland, her "favorite son," to the Union, did not exhaust her resources. (Prolonged laughter and increased applause.) Although, gentlemen, "we need not look upon his like again," (renewed peals of laughter and enthusiasm,) she has other and nobler names to offer. Men who know there is a North and a South; an East and a West; who know their whole country, the Constitution and the Union of the country; who know and understand the rights, the interests and the will of all, and knowing will maintain the honor and defend the rights of all. (Applause.) Let us then, gentlemen, as members of this Convention, guard our armor and prepare for the contest; let us, strong in the strength of our principles, move onward and forward until our work is done; until success crowns our labor and victory, and relying upon that kind Providence which has been with us in other days, and trusting in Him, may we feel that we are safe, and the destiny of our land will not disappoint the hope of the patriot or the Christian. (Applause.) Again, gentlemen, I thank you for the honor conferred on me, and I earnestly invite your co-operation in conducting the business of this Convention, and without it our meeting will be in vain. This I confidently expect, and this I know that you will as confidently yield.

One Union Man in Mississippi.
The editor of the *Brandon (Miss.) Republican* thus defines his position on the discussion question:
"If all leave this State but us, then we will order an election for all offices, and go and vote for ourselves for Governor. Then we will be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State of Mississippi, and also editor and proprietor of the *Brandon Republican*. If we can't find anybody in the State to read it, we will issue it regularly every Thursday morning, and sit down and read it ourselves, believing it the duty of every sensible man to read a good paper. If we should at any time get too cold, we will read our fire-eating, blood-and-thunder exchanges on fire. If the Democracy should happen to leave any of their friends in the asylum and penitentiary at Jackson, we would do the best we could with them, and as soon as practicable, send them on to them rejoicing. We could easily escape the debts of the State by publishing that a vote of the people would be taken at a given time to see if they should be paid, and then we would go and vote no. We could attend to all the offices in the State, and do very well at it. If a commissioner at any time should pass through the State on his way to ask advice of Old Virginia we would treat him well, and send him for some tobacco. We would read once every week Washington's Farewell Address, and Jackson's Proclamation, Nullification Message, and Farewell Address. We would read and study the Holy Bible, and pray for the Democracy six times a day, and spend our days in publishing a Union paper."

NOTES REQUESTS.—Mrs. Mary W. Dale, of Philadelphia, lately deceased, has left to James Baxter, a colored servant, who has been in the service of her late husband, Capt. Dale, and himself, for twenty-three years, \$12,000, to be paid to him within three months after her death; she also gives to the said Baxter all her silver plate, furniture, music, &c., for his own use, and he is to occupy her house for three months after her death, and to receive his usual wages (\$20) per month, during that time, besides his expenses for keeping the house. She also leaves a fund to pay the board of her old horse "Sam" during his life, and further, allows Baxter \$15 a month for taking care of the animal. Her waiting maid is bequeathed the interest of \$1,500 during her life, after which the said sum is to go to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH WHILE AT PRAYER.—A shocking campfire accident occurred in Cincinnati last week, by which an only child, a little girl about five years old, was fatally injured, and her mother badly burned. The child had just concluded its evening prayer preparatory to retiring for the night, when the mother picked up a campfire lamp, which fell from her hand, and breaking the contents were thrown all over the clothing of the girl. She was almost instantly enveloped in a sheet of flame, and before it could be extinguished, was so shockingly burned that she died soon after.

The mother, in her efforts to save her child from the devouring element, was also badly burned about the body and arms.

The oil well in Venango and Crawford counties, Pa., is equal to the gold mine in California. The whole basin of Oil creek is full of it. It is only necessary to bore about 200 feet into the bank, to get a full stream of oil, which is equal to the best shale.

Mr. McPherson's Speech.

We commence to-day the publication of the speech delivered a few days ago by our Representative in Congress, Hon. E. McPherson. We shall give the remainder next week. It is an able speech, and will well repay perusal. Our young Representative is already exhibiting that energy and ability which we know he possessed.

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* said:—"Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, made a successful debut in the House to-day in a forcible speech, showing the course of the Democracy in preventing the organization for two months, and their threats of disunion in the event of a Republican being elected President. He produced a deep impression."

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* said:—"The maiden speech of Mr. McPherson, to-day, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was one of great ability. Mr. McPherson is a member of the editorial fraternity." *Forney's Press*, of Philadelphia, says:—"The speech of Mr. McPherson, from the Adams and Franklin, Pa., district, delivered in the House two days ago, was an effort of marked ability, and created a profound sensation. Mr. McPherson is one of the rising men of Pennsylvania, and before he was chosen as the successor of Wilson Reilly, made himself quite an enviable reputation by his contribution to the public journals in support of the interests of his native State. He has demeaned himself with much propriety and decorum since this Congress met, and very properly waited the fitting time to address himself to grave and important questions."

"We have rarely seen so general a declaration of approval of any candidate, by the Press of Pennsylvania, as has been forth on the nomination of Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN for Governor. He appears to be a universal favorite. The doom of Buchanan and his party is sealed in the Keystone State. They will meet with such a defeat that it will take years, if even, to furnish a gleam of success. Truth and correct principles, we knew, must eventually prevail, though for a time they were crushed to earth by the bribed and paid minions of the so-called Democratic party."

"We regret to learn from Mr. SHERRY, that nearly all the Peaches in his large Orchard, near this place, have been destroyed by the severe weather of the present winter."

"The Gettysburg Corporation election will take place on Friday the 16th inst.—The officers to be chosen are a Burgess, two members of Council, three School Directors, a Justice of the Peace, a Judge of Elections, two Inspectors of do., an Assessor, and two Constables."

"On Saturday night and yesterday we had a real old fashioned blizzard. Sometimes indeed it was a fair hurricane. We learn this morning that part of the roof of the bridge over Rock creek, on the Donaghue town road, was blown off—how much we do not know. A large amount of fencing has been prostrated in the country."

Democratic Candidate for Governor.
The Democratic State Convention assembled at Reading on Wednesday last, and nominated HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland county, as candidate for Governor, after several ballots. CURTIN will "lead him such a race," that he will be lost in the woods.

JOHN CESSNA and JAMES NILL were appointed Delegates to the Charleston Convention from this Congressional district, and J. B. DANNER, Elector.

The Franklin Railroad is now opened for passengers and freight from Chambersburg to Hagerstown.

The Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE has been re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Maryland.

Seven or eight stables, and a large brick carpenter shop were destroyed by fire in Columbia, yesterday morning week.—It was the work of an incendiary.

A Protectorate in Mexico.

It is said that Governor Houston, of Texas, has informed the President that unless immediate steps be taken for the efficient protection of the Texan frontier from Mexican invasion, Texas will take steps not merely to repel, but to prevent invasion.—It is also stated that measures are in progress to organize a force to establish a protectorate in that part of Mexico which adjoins Texas. This looks like war; and it is not improbable that the Administration will be glad of any movement which will precipitate the conflict. A war is wanted, and if it can be brought on without making the General Government appear to be the aggressor, no doubt the President will be perfectly satisfied.

Painful Accident.
On Tuesday last, EDWARD K., son of Mr. Andrew Culp, of this place, aged about 11 years, was thrown from a horse, and his arm broken in two places, and so much fractured as to render it impossible to set it. He has had much suffering, and almost continual spasms for several days, but is now somewhat better.

Another Jail Delivery.
On Thursday night last, three prisoners, named STEVENS, QUAIL, and CRAIG, made their escape from our prison, by sawing off the bars of their cell window, and making a hole through the outer wall. It appears as though the prisoners could take their leave at any time they feel disposed to do so. There is something wrong in the matter somewhere.

A number of the friends of Education in Menallen are now engaged in organizing an Educational Institute at Bendersville. Two meetings have been held for the purpose. We have no particulars; but presume, from those engaged in the matter, the enterprise will be successful.

Robbery.
On Monday night last, the house of JACOB WAGNER, of Strasburg township, this county, was broken into by burglars and robbed of three valuable silver watches and a pair of spectacles. The villains have not as yet been detected.

Another.
On Saturday night last, the Liquor Store of Mr. G. W. BOWEN, on North street, was broken into, and robbed of a large quantity of bottled liquor, a can of lard belonging to Mr. DAWSON, and other articles.

On Monday last, the long contest for Printer to the U. S. House of Representatives was ended, by the election of Ex-Governor FORD, of Ohio. He received just the vote necessary to elect him. On Tuesday, however, Mr. FORD made a motion to correct the journal of Monday, his name having been omitted, he said, in the last vote taken for Printer. If inserted, the election of Mr. FORD as Printer would be vitiated.

P. S. On Wednesday, the motion of Mr. RUFFIN, of N. C., came up for consideration. Evidence was shown, that he had voted, without his name being recorded. This resulted in rendering the election of Mr. FORD informal. The Speaker then declared that there had been no legal election. The House then proceeded to vote again; but there was no election. Mr. FORD received 87; Mr. GLOSSBRENNER 78; scattering 15.

2d P. S. On Friday, the House of Representatives went into another election for Printer, when Mr. FORD, of Ohio, was elected by a majority of two votes—receiving 96, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER 74; scattering 18.

On Wednesday last, in the Senate of the U. S. States, Mr. SEWARD, of N. Y., made a long and powerful speech on the question of immediately admitting Kansas into the Union. The galleries were thronged. Mr. S. went into a full discussion of the principles which governed the Republican party of the North, and gave convincing arguments, in his able manner, of the correctness of his views. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Davis made a few remarks in reply. Mr. Trumbull controverted certain positions of Mr. Douglas—and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Friday.

The principal part of the beautiful town of Danville, the county seat of Boyle county, Kentucky, was laid in ashes on last Wednesday week. The fire commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and raged until 9 o'clock at night. The wind blew a hurricane, and as there was not sufficient fire apparatus to offer any resistance, the devouring element swept every thing before it. The number of buildings destroyed is from 60 to 80, including the principal hotels, three churches, and all the principal stores. Not only were the buildings burnt, but most of their contents lay prey to the flames. The furniture and goods were removed to the street, but the heat was so intense that they caught fire and were burnt. Only one house, which was fire-proof, remains of the two finest blocks in the town.

It is now rendered certain that there are no survivors of the passengers and crew of the steamer Hungarian, which was wrecked off the north-east coast a week or ten days ago. A considerable amount of goods had drifted ashore, which had been gathered.

Indiana.

The State Convention of Indiana met on the 22d, the same day our State Convention met, and nominated a full State ticket, headed by HENRY S. LANE for Governor. Mr. LANE, like our own gallant CURTIN, was a Whig in the days of HENRY CLAY, and is considered the ablest stumper in Indiana, and if any man can be elected he can. Delegates at large were chosen as well as District delegates to the Chicago Convention, in precisely the same manner as they were chosen at Harrisburg. The delegates go to Chicago free and unpledged for any candidate, and will endeavor to make the strongest possible nomination that can be made. Indiana, like Pennsylvania, has sent some of her ablest and most distinguished Statesmen to Chicago.

Strawberries and asparagus are already at New York, shipped from Savannah Geo.

COL. CURTIN.
The following amusing portrait of our candidate for Governor appeared in one of the papers of his district a few days before the meeting of the Convention, and is decidedly good:
"Every body here says that this is Andy Curtin's time, and what everybody says must be true. He is a native of Centre county—is the son of his father, who was married to his mother, and was born at a very early age. He is six feet high in his stockings, straight, slender and comely in person; has a round Irish face, and wears a luxuriant crop of hair cut rather short and pointing in every direction over his head. It is generally supposed that he gets his head combed with a three-legged stool, leaving home, and then neglects his toilet until he returns home again. He is a jolly brick—is so full of fun that he has thrown all the maids in his section into the St. Vitus's dance, and is the central figure of every gathering of good fellows. He is the best stump speaker in the State, and will run like greased lightning. He will be nominated in the People's Convention on the 22d inst., on the first or the second ballot, and will be elected by 40,000."

Political.
The *New York Tribune* comes out strongly for Bates as the Republican Presidential candidate. It says:
If, then, our Convention shall decide that it cannot safely nominate Seward or Chase, we hold, with due submission, that the man for the hour is Edward Bates, of Missouri. Mr. Bates is commended to our judgment, because, while essentially a Republican, he has not hitherto been identified with our party, and is not exposed to the unjust prejudices which incessant misrepresentation has excited against our veteran leaders. Born, reared, and always residing in a slave State, it will be morally impossible to make anybody believe that he meditates disunion as a means of getting rid of slavery, or that his election would result in disunion.

"Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor General of Canada, near Quebec, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. It was owned by the Province, and was insured for \$20,000.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on Wednesday last, bringing California mails to the 5th of Feb., 300 passengers, and \$362,000 in treasure.

We learn that it is in contemplation to organize a Company of Cavalry in Hamilton. The first meeting for the purpose is to be on the 16th inst., in Fairfield.

A dreadful accident occurred on Thursday last, at Cincinnati. A large number of workmen were engaged in tearing down St. Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, when the walls fell, burying 20 workmen in the ruins! Ten dead bodies had been recovered during the day, and the others would be afterwards taken out.

The gable end of the Lutheran Church at West Brookfield, Ohio, was blown in during service in a gale of the 22d Feb. There were present between three and four hundred. Fifteen persons were injured—four having fractured limbs.

A Terrible Death.

Thursday afternoon, says the *Troy Whig*, a crowd of boys were snow-balling each other on South street, when one of their number, dipping his hand into a bank of snow, was astonished at touching a human face. He alarmed his companions, and an investigation revealed the body of a man lying in the snow. It was recognized as that of a tailor named Frederick Keis, who lived in that vicinity, and had been missing since Saturday. The deceased was a man given to drink, and, being under the influence of liquor, had perished during the cold of Saturday night.

AN UNLucky JUMP FOR LIBERTY.—A New York police officer on Saturday night heard an unusual noise in the store of Dexter, Lambert & Co., Pearl street, N. Y., and suspecting something wrong, called to his assistants some of his associates, and quietly got into the building. Upon ascending, they found two enterprising chaps at work, overhauling the goods on the second floor of the store. One of them, Charles Murphy, attempted to jump out of the window. An officer checked him in his rash attempt, by discharging one barrel of his revolver over his head. Murphy then made a flank move, rushed up stairs, broke through the skylight in the roof, jumped thirty feet to the park roof of the adjoining building, and from that fell 60 feet into the alley between the two buildings breaking both legs by the desperate operation, and rendering amputation necessary. He was taken to the hospital, and his companion, a Polish gentleman, named Louis Bernowski, was taken to the Tombs.

A wealthy merchant of New-York, known to carry at all times plenty of money about him, recently received a telegraphic dispatch from his wife, who was visiting some friends in the country, stating that she was very ill. He at once started to see her. On arriving at the railroad station nearest her place of abode, he hired a horse and buggy, and set out, about dark, for a cross-country drive of some eight miles. When he had gone about half the distance he was stopped by a couple of men, who robbed him of his gold watch and several hundred dollars in cash. In return for the booty, they kindly told him that he need have no fears for his wife's health, as they sent him the dispatch in hopes of having the pleasure of meeting him in some convenient spot.

TALL SENATORS.—In the Senate of Maine there are seven men who are six feet and two inches high; nine that are six feet high; fifteen that are five feet ten inches high, and the shortest Senator is five feet seven inches. This is undoubtedly the highest Senate ever convened in the State.

STEALING A COMMUNION SERVICE.—A sacrilegious wretch entered the Presbyterian Church in Alton, Illinois, some days ago, and stole the entire communion plate, which was very valuable.

President Buchanan Exposed.
"Oliver Oldschool," the well known Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Daily News*, writes from Washington, under date of Tuesday last, as follows:
"Mr. Wendell testified the other day, before the Special Committee of the Senate, that by the request of Mr. Buchanan, President of the United States, he went to last fall, and used money for the purpose of controlling and influencing the elections for members of Congress. Mr. Sidel asked him if he intended to swear that he did this. His reply was that he had sworn, and he states that he did use money to procure the election of Mr. Florence, but declined using any in Mr. Phillips' district, believing that Mr. P. would be defeated any how, and that to use money there would be throwing it away. He also states, as I am informed, that he used money in New York to secure the election of some Democratic members."

Comment on the above shameful proceedings of the President of the United States, is entirely needless. It was just after this violation of decency and propriety on the part of the President, that he wrote his celebrated Du Quessne letter, in which he deprecated the use of money in elections!

One of the most surprising political movements of the day, has just transpired in one of the Southern States. At a meeting of the American members of both houses of the Louisiana Legislature, held at Baton Rouge on the 16th ultimo, the following resolution was introduced by Senator Salmon:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to inform the Democratic members of the Legislature, now in caucus in the capitol, that we pledge ourselves to unite with them in sustaining the nominees of the Charleston Convention.—And it was carried by yeas 18, nays 7."

A Nut for the Democracy.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, the man whom the democratic members sought to elect Speaker of the House, pretending to believe that he was not a Know-Nothing, has at length come out and spoken for himself on the subject. He now declares that the democrats who urged him as being free from Know-Nothingism were using false arguments, and making untrue assertions. He confesses that he was actually connected with the order, and yet sympathizes with its objects. This must have been a settler for the members elected by the foreign vote, who affect to have a perfect hydrophobia towards persons who hold the opinions of Mr. Smith. Their votes for a know-nothing Speaker will stand in judgment against them for some time to come.

The Spring Trade.

After all the fuss about the non-intercourse of the South with the North, (say an exchange,) we observe by the *New York papers* that the prices of domestic goods in that city are gradually on the rise. All the heavy articles, such as brown sheetings, denims, &c., are full a quarter of a cent higher now than at the opening of the year; and other goods, the product of our own manufacture, are proportionally on the rise. The laws of trade are not to be stopped by carrying politics into business, and the time is not distant, when those who have suffered their judgments to be led astray in this matter, will be heartily ashamed of it. There will necessarily become excitement on the subject, until after the Presidential election, and then trade will settle down to its wonted calmness, and the country will once more be benefited to pursue its destiny, without the disturbing influence of political rivalships. What is wanted to secure perfect success, is a Protective Tariff, and a President who will administer the Government for the good of the whole nation.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—The Legislature of Kansas, believing that they possessed the necessary power under the Kansas-Nebraska act, to repeal a bill abolishing slavery in the Territory. Only six votes were cast in the negative. But Medary, Buchanan's Governor of Kansas, in the teeth of the vaunted doctrine of popular sovereignty, the organic act of the Territory, and the well known wishes of the people, has vetoed the bill. It was returned to the Legislature, who will undoubtedly pass it over his head. The people of Kansas are determined not to tolerate slavery, and neither Missouri nor the Democratic party can force it upon them.

The Iron manufacturers of Ohio have resolved to petition Congress for a Protective Tariff. Tariff principles are making rapid progress throughout the whole West, where it was supposed protection was not needed by a large portion of the people, and we predict that every Republican in Congress from the West, will be found voting in favor of Protection to American Industry.

Dr. John Barker, President of the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., died very suddenly on Tuesday last.

SERVED HER RIGHT.—A fashionable young lady, a few days since, went into a store in Norfolk, Va., and after a thorough examination of its contents, bought a dime's worth of thread, which she ordered to be sent to her residence, over a mile distant.—The proprietor procured an express wagon, the driver of which took the package, backed up to the door, lowered the tail-board, delivered the package, and collected fifteen cents—the usual charge.

DISORGANIZATION AND DISUNION.

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
In the House of Representatives of the U. S. States, Feb. 24, 1860.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—
Mr. MCPHERSON said:
MR. CHAIRMAN: A parliamentary contest, the most extraordinary in our annals, has recently closed. During its existence, it attracted the attention, and finally awakened the anxiety, of the country. At its termination, every patriot heart felt glad. In its origin, progress, and issue, it challenges the study of those who wish to understand the real position and animating spirit of parties, the capabilities and dangers of our system, the tendencies of events, and the nature of the moulding influences which surround our institutions.

The contest, which has been already noticed in Europe to the disparagement of the republican form of government, was not an ordinary party movement, indicating nothing, and wisely forgotten as soon as made. It was not accidental, purposeless, unmeaning. It was not an isolated fact, coming one knows not whence, pointing one knows not whither. On the contrary, it was a concerted scheme, had a congenial origin, and pointed to a desired result. It was a political demonstration of the very highest significance. It came in a natural succession of events. It was one of a chain. The threats of disunion in the contingency of Fremont's election in 1856, made by Democratic leaders, and their subsequent indecision of the lawlessness, crime, and blood-hed which prevailed in Kansas, as a result of a like violent, arbitrary, reckless, and revolutionary policy on the part of the Democratic party, being the immediate antecedent links; all these developments being symptomatic of the loathsome and deep-seated disease which has stolen the beauty from the life of the Democratic party, and is now destroying the life. It was a genuine growth; a natural out-crop; a legitimate and necessary result of the ideas and principles lately infused into the Democratic party; ideas and principles which have completely changed its character, and transformed it into a mere machine for actionists to handle in their war with the Government and the interests of the people. Neither was it the work of unknown or influential men. It was couched in the brains of prominent officials, approved by the leaders of an organized party, and carried out with the system, energy, and determination of men in earnest—its marked characteristics, distinctive features, peculiar nature, striking developments, and significant surroundings constituting it one of the most remarkable and suggestive indications of the day.

IN STANDBY ALONE.
In almost all respects, it was without parallel. In duration only, it was exceeded by that of 1855-56, which can, in no other respect, be compared. Then there was no resort to parliamentary strategy, to prevent efforts to elect a Speaker; and more votes were taken in one week than this session, were taken in six weeks. There was no postscript speech making for the same purpose; there was no factional proposition, by a minority, to prevent the majority from performing the first duty imposed upon them by the Constitution and the law; there was no defiant declaration of treasonable purpose to break up the Government at the moment the administration of it passes from present hands; there was no organized movement directed towards a dissolution of the Congress, without a discharge of its functions. In one word, then, there was no unprincipled treachery.

ITS NATURE AND EFFECT.
I have endeavored to view the subject calmly, fairly, and impartially. I have looked at it in the light of various excuses by which it is sought to justify or palliate the course of the Administration party, and my conviction is firm that, notwithstanding the approval given it by high officers of State, it was not only in violation of the Constitution and of parliamentary and statutory law, but was treasonous and revolutionary in character. During it, there was resort by them to means unusual and unheard of; there were purposes announced incompatible with the safety of the people, the peaceful performance of duty by their Representatives, and the stability of the Government; and there were precedents set of the most alarming and fearful character, which, if followed, will place it in the power of fifty members wholly to prevent the organization of any future House; thus making its existence a matter of suffering, and the Government as feeble as the old Confederation which it supplanted. Nothing can save us from this perpetual danger but the enactment of a law, of which I am glad to see notice has been already given, by which these revolutionary precedents will be nullified, a future turbulent and disorganizing minority will be disarmed, the majority principle preserved, and the rights of minorities secured against all possible combinations.

THE LAW AND ITS OBLIGATION.
Let the facts bear testimony! We met on the 5th day of December, in pursuance of law, whereupon the names of the members elect were called by the Clerk of the last Congress. On motion it was resolved, according to immemorial usage, that the members proceed to elect a Speaker. This was clearly the first duty; and the motion was unanimously agreed to. The Constitution confers upon the members of the House of Representatives the power to choose their Speaker and other officers; and the act of Congress of 1789, the first on the statute-book, provides that he shall be chosen; that the oath of office shall be administered by one member of the House to the Speaker, and by him to all the members present, and to the Clerk. "Previous to entering on any other business." Thus the organization of the House, by electing a Speaker and Clerk, is made a condition precedent to entering on any other business, and is the first and essential step. No member is at liberty to disregard this duty. No one can do so without infidelity. And all are bound to perform it *in order*; or, failing in that, to use all practicable means to effect it at the earliest possible moment. No one can be justified in interposing the least obstacle to the performance of this duty by the House. Tried by this test, how stand the parties?

THE MEANS USED TO KEEP US DISCORD.
After one vote for Speaker had been taken without result, an Administration mem-

ber introduced a resolution of an extraordinary character, in violation of parliamentary law and practice, and in continuation of the act of 1789—a resolution which, if adopted, would have been inoperative, which hence had no practical value, and could not in any manner have facilitated the organization; and which was so objectionable in its terms that at the conference of representatives of the three anti-Republican elements of the House—the Administration party, the South-Americans, and a portion of the anti-Leopoleon Democrats—held on Sat. day, January 8, in pursuance of an arrangement publicly made in the House with the avowed purpose of securing a union of their votes to defeat Mr. SHERMAN, it was unanimously resolved to recommend the withdrawal of the resolution, and the substitution of another differing much in phraseology and spirit. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Administration party forced the House to adjourn on the first day without a second vote for Speaker. On the next day, a substitute for it was offered, which, after debate, it was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, that the House might proceed to elect a Speaker. This was lost by a tie vote—all the Administration members voting in the negative. Thereupon, they claimed unlimited freedom of debate, and denied that there was any power in the body to stop it. Points of order, and other complications of the question, were made and withdrawn, as the exigencies of debate suggested. They spent whole weeks in making mischievous and inflammatory speeches, which, interperpetrated in the highest degree, caricatured the principles held by this side of the House, and were intended to arouse sectional animosities, and intensify alarm, that miserable parties and purposes might be promoted. They objected to a resolution proposed by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. MORRIS], that no debate be allowed until after the election of Speaker. They refused to make an arrangement for having at least one vote for Speaker each day; again, they objected to a resolution providing for three votes daily; and for a time they even turned a deaf ear to the feeling appeal of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. CURTIS], who, in feeble health and wearied with long sessions, desired a settled understanding on the subject, that he might know when his presence was necessary, and when he might retire from the floor.

When not ready to speak, being unwilling to vote, they made dilatory motions, and thus compelled an adjournment. They refused to permit the offering of a resolution to limit each debater to thirty minutes, and one speech on a pending question, until all desiring had spoken. They threatened to remain in session until March 4, 1861, rather than allow the adoption of the plurality rule, which was twice adopted under like circumstances, is recognized in the rules of the House and in all popular elections, and which, for weeks, appeared to be the only escape from the entanglement. At first, they appeared willing to permit a vote to be taken upon the rule, and submit to the result. Then they made that contingent upon the House voting on the resolution offered the first day. Then they declined to say that if the latter were voted on they would agree to vote upon the former. And finally, they declared that it never should be voted upon; and that, to prevent it, resort would be had to every parliamentary means at command. Not content with declaring this purpose, which, in the existing condition of things, seemed tantamount to absolute prevention of organization, form and substance were given to this threat by fifty-eight of them signing a paper pledging themselves to each other to act together in resisting, by all parliamentary tactics, strategy, and means known to the Constitution and the law, the adoption of the plurality rule.

The full force of this will be better understood when it is stated that fifty men, thus banded together, a unit for purposes of disorganization, and, by resorting to the endless chain of dilatory motions to adjourn, to adjourn over, to be excused from voting, &c., on all which, constantly repeated, they could call the yeas and nays, effectually and forever prevent the election of a Speaker, the passage of a bill, or the transaction of an item of legislative business. Such a combination was made on the Administration side, and its nature and terms, and their purpose to persist in it, openly proclaimed upon the floor. This conspiracy contemplated three things: to prevent a vote being taken on the plurality rule; to prevent its adoption; and to prevent the election of a Speaker under it. It was made by a minority in the House, who, by these anti-constitutional methods, proposed to prevent the majority from adopting such rules as would rescue the House from its condition of embarrassment. It was an attempt of a minority to coerce the House into the line of policy; to introduce force into our system—the last desperate resort of those bent on ruining if no longer permitted to rule.

Let me say that all the Administrationists did not enter into this conspiracy. Several, it was stated, refused to do it; and it was further stated that no northern Democrat had signed it. I have no doubt this is true. More might have been said—that no northern Democrat had taken this bold step. But I do not recollect a single occasion, after it became known that this factious and revolutionary combination existed, on which any of the northern Democracy refused to vote under the leadership of the very gentlemen who admitted the existence of the compact, and were in the act of fulfilling it.

It must not be understood that the Administration party refused to permit any votes for Speaker to be taken. They were too sagacious for that. "When it was known to be safe, they were willing to amuse themselves, flatter each other with cheap compliments, and, above all, satisfy the country, as the phrase goes. During the first week, they allowed three votes to be taken; during the second, seven; during the third, when there were hopes of an Administration combination with other parties, eleven; during the fourth, when these hopes had disappeared, three; during the fifth, five; during the sixth, five; during the seventh, none; during the eighth, five; and during the ninth, five; in all, forty-four votes in forty days of actual session. In 1855, there were over one hundred and thirty votes taken in the same period."

Of course, only factious means could have produced such results. When the contest was in its earlier stages, and before the

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FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE.

NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET,
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(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN & SON.
Baltimore, Dec. 6.

NEW FIRM—NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership in the Hardware and Grocery Business, at the Old Stand of DANNEBERG & ZIEGLER, in Baltimore street, under the name and title of DANNEBERG & ZIEGLER, Jr., and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the Old Firm, in as many quantities of new custom.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of
Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c., &c.

Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Axes, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Gauges, Hammer, &c., &c.

Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vices, Raps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c., with them, very cheap.

Cash Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Chains, Hobs, Spokers, Pulleys, Bows, Pole, Shafts, &c., &c.

Shoe Findings—Tampoon, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Laces, Boot-trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

Cabinet makers will find a general assortment of: also, Varnish, Knives, &c., &c.

Household goods, such as fine large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albert and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candelsticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Saddlery, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pan, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, &c., &c.

Rolls of every size and kind, Cast Sheet, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Groceries—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugar, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrup, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa, fine coffee, and dairy Milk, Butter, Fish and Spermin Oil, Turpentine, Fish, &c.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire proof Paints; &c., &c.

Almost every article in the Hardware, Cash Findings, Shoe Findings, House Keeping, Blacksmiths, Cabinetmakers, Painters, and Grocers line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JERRY B. DANNEBERG,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER,
Gettysburg, May 24.

Picking's Advertisement.

PICKING'S sells OVERCOATS very cheap. Sells OVERCOATS very cheap. PICKING'S sells cheap CLOTH COATS. Cheap CLOTH COATS. PICKING'S also sells very cheap VESTS. Very cheap VESTS. PICKING'S PANTS are good and cheap. Very good and very cheap.

PICKING would like to have people call, and see his stock—because in addition to the above, PICKING has Carpet Sacks, cheap, Umbrellas and Trunks, Gloves, Suspenders, Socks and Shirts, cheap, Violins, Accordions, &c., &c. cheap, Clocks and Jewelry of every description, and especially everything usually kept in the Gentlemen's furnishing line. Gentlemen needing anything in the Clothing or Variety way would do very well to call on Picking, for Picking has made up his mind to sell GOODS CHEAPER than they have ever been sold before in the country. Hard to make low prices. Call at his store in Chambersburg street, four doors east of the Eagle Hotel, (That's) Feb. 6, 1860.

THE RIGHT WAY!—When goods are sold and money scarce, Goods should be sold cheap for cash. Boots at \$1.25 to 4.00, Shoes in proportion. Silk Hats at \$1.50 to \$2.50. Fur and Wool Hats and Caps at such low prices to suit the closest buyers at SAMSON'S.

IS A USELESS ARTICLE.—Not necessary for the comforts of life but we have a choice lot of Jewelry, such as Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c., which will be sold at reduced prices, at SAMSON'S.

It is astonishing how cheap you can buy a fine Cloth Coat and fine Cassimere Pants and Vest, at SAMSON'S.

TIME IS MONEY!—8 Day, 30 Hour and Alarm Clocks, all guaranteed to keep good time, also, Watches, very cheap at Dec. 26. SAMSON'S.

THE BEST OVER COATS ever offered in any Clothing Store outside of the Cities. Gentlemen who have seen and bought of them will testify to the fact, that the material and the excellent making can't be excelled. A few more left at SAMSON'S.

ONE of the accomplishments is Music. Guitars, Accordions, Flutes, Pianos, and all necessary fixings during the Winter nights. An hour may be spent advantageously when you can buy these Instruments so cheap at SAMSON'S.

NO one can doubt the cheapness, if he looks at the Wool Shawls, Wool and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Cotton and Wool Socks, Wood Buttons, excellent to work in—fine Linen Fines, Muscades and Cotton Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Cravats, and a new style of French Embroidered Stocks, at SAMSON'S.

Groceries! Groceries!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Molasses and Sugar by the barrel, Coffee by the sack, and all kinds of Groceries, either by the quantity or in small amounts, at prices that defy competition. Call at once at FAIRNESTOCK BROS., April 4.

Lime, Plaster.

CLIFFEY & CO. of all kinds, constantly on hand, which we will sell at small profits for cash. All coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO., Jan. 9.

Lumber and Coal.

LIME AND PLASTER.—Of all kinds, constantly on hand, which we are selling at small profits for cash. All coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO., Jan. 30.

A MRO. Molasses, Enamel and Photograph

Pictures, of superior style, taken at WEAVER'S Sky-Light Gallery.

Grain and Produce House.

IN CHAMBERSBURG STREET.
THE undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Ware House, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN.

Oats, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible House in the City.

I will also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and will keep on hand

Groceries.

of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-wax, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

JOHN SCOTT, Sept. 19.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S NEW STORE.

WE have just received our stock of goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter sales, to which we invite the attention of buyers, which for beauty and prices cannot be surpassed. Among which may be found a variety of Ladies Dress goods of new and fashionable designs—Shawls, Bonnets, and Trimmings, &c., &c. Our Stock of Domestic Goods is also full and complete.

For Men's and Boys' wear we have a variety. Cloths, Cassimeres, Sateens, Jeans, &c., of various styles and prices.

Our Groceries and Queensware. Having purchased our goods at low prices for Cash, we are enabled to sell them at prices to suit the times. All we ask is an examination of our stock before purchasing. Thankful for past encouragement, and hence by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, to merit as well as receive a continuance of the trade, as well as lots of new. Our motto is "Quick sales and Small profits."

A. SCOTT & SON, Oct. 3.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

THIS WAY.

WE have now opened our large and commodious Warehouse on Corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive all kinds of produce, viz.

Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Seeds, &c., also for sale Salt, Gunpowder, Plaster, Fish, &c., also a large stock of Groceries just received, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Oils, Spices of all kinds, Cedar wax, &c., &c., also, Bran, Flour and Corn. Our merchants will do well by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be "Quick sales and small profits."

Wholesale and Retail. Hoping by strict attention to business and a desire to share a part of public patronage.

KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO., Gettysburg, Nov. 15.

Here We are Again!

JUST from the city with the best and cheapest assortment of SYRUPS and MOLASSES that we have yet offered, and calculated to please all persons in quality and price.

SIGARS, a very large stock, low; **TOBACCO**, of all kinds, such as Old Cut, Vinegar, Pickles, Sugar and Leaf, **HAMS**, **SALMONS**, **LARD**, **SHAD**, **MACKEREL** and **HERRINGS**, Salt, Cedar-wax, Tubs, Buckets, &c.; all kinds of Canned Lard; **PETRA** and **SUPPERINE FLOUR**; all kinds of **FEED**, **POTATOES**, **FRESH BUTTER** and **EGGS** constantly on hand. **FRUIT** and **CONFECTIONARIES** and **FRUIT**. Give us a call. It affords us pleasure to show our large and inviting stock.

NORBECK & MARTIN, Gettysburg, June 6.

DR. S. FELLER'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

A place held by the public under the name of KEEPER. They are called KEEPER because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the compounds and approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.

All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.

I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully persuaded, from past experience at the bedside of the sick, that it will give very general, if not universal satisfaction. Yet, at the same time, I do not pretend to say that it is infallible, or that it is, in all cases and circumstances, infallible. For when a remedy is set forth as "Cure-all," "Infallible," &c., the conclusion with me is irresistible, that the proprietor himself believes his remedy to be a humbug, and designed from the start to deceive the public.

Wholesale Agent, Wm. Sulphur Springs, Adams county, Pa., for sale by Dr. Buchler, Gettysburg; J. S. Hollinger, Heidelberg; Jacob King, Huntersdown; and Jacob A. Gardner, Petersburg.

We would say to the public, that all we want is a fair trial, and it will recommend itself.

Jan. 17.

TYSON'S PICTURES.

JEWELRY & STATIONERY—any quantity and the best stock ever brought to this place. If you doubt it call in and see for yourself—at SCHICK'S.

TO GET the worth of your money, and the right change back, make your purchases at the cheap Store of A. SCOTT & SON, May 23. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

SHAWLS, **STOLLS**, **MANTELS**, **Printed Cashmere**, and **Delaine Shawls**, cheap at the new Store of A. SCOTT & SON, May 23. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

PICTURES of deceased persons taken at

short notice by TYSON & BRO., Gettysburg, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC views of Buildings,

Landscapes, &c., &c., by TYSON & BRO., N. E. cor. of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD AMBROTYPE?

Then go to Weaver's Sky-Light Gallery on Middle street, in Gettysburg.

PICTURES copied from old specimens of all

kinds, and also, inserted in Lockets, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, by SAMUEL WEAVER.

Railroad Store.

J. C. GUINN & BRO., have just received and are opening at their new store on the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, a large and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods and Groceries.

The ladies particularly are invited to call and examine our superior styles of Dress Goods and Fancy articles, embracing everything coming properly under this head, at prices not heretofore equalled, and in quality surpassed by none.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

of every description, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, &c., which cannot be surpassed in quality and price.

Our stock of Groceries is also complete, while every other article generally found in a Dry Goods store can be had at the "RAILROAD STORE" of J. C. Guinn & Bro. Believing that the public can suit themselves better here than elsewhere, we invite them to give us a call. For the proof of our assertion call and examine our stock, even if you don't buy.

[April 4.]

FRESH FRUITS.

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.

Fruits.—Fruit of every description, as follows:—Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Palm Nuts, Filberts, hard and paper shell Almonds, Pea nuts, &c.

Groceries.—A good assortment of Sugars—Loaf, Brown, Powdered and Cane, Coffee, N. O. Molasses, Syrups of the best quality, Rice, Soda, Starch, Tea, Cinnamon, (ground and unground), Cloves, Mustard, &c.

Notions.—A large lot just received. Any one desiring a cheap, pleasant and healthy drink will do well by purchasing this Syrup.

Tobacco.—All the various kinds of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, for sale by Wm. Boyer & Son.

Vinegar.—We have a good quality, as all will say who have tried it.

Wm. Boyer & Son, July 18.

More New Goods at

THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street. We have just received a large stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Carriage Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Harness, Collars, Whips, &c., &c. are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible for cash. Call and judge for yourselves.

COBEAN & CULP, Oct. 24.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

R. P. McILHENY, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to his large stock of Wall Paper, and announces to his friends and customers, that he has made arrangements to have on hand a full and complete line of Samples from 50 cents up to 50 cents a roll, so that persons desiring to select from a large stock on hand, can select from his Sample Book and be furnished with paper at any price and in any quantity in two or three days notice.

Jan. 21.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE.—The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have opened a new LIQUOR STORE on Railroad street, south side, and midway between the Passenger and Freight Depot, and have made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a full supply of all kinds of LIQUORS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC, such as Brandy, Wine, Holland and Domestic Gin, Old Rye and Rectified Whisky, Champagne, Ginger Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Cordials, Kimmel, Aique and Wines of every grade.

The above Liquors will be furnished at the most reasonable rates and warranted good. By strict attention to business and an effort to please, we hope to merit the patronage of the public.

All orders promptly attended to.

Feb. 28—
COVER & KUHN.

WALL PAPER.

WE have just received from the City a large assortment of WALL PAPER, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC, of the latest styles, and will be sold at the lowest rates possible. We have also the best and cheapest articles of Window Blind Frames, which are in the market.

We have still on hand a good assortment of HATS, SHOES & HARNESSES, and other articles in our line of business. Give us a call and we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Feb. 7—
COBEAN & CULP.

Furs! Furs!!

THE highest prices will be paid for all kinds of FURS at the Sign of the Big Boot, Jan. 2.

FLOUR AND FEED always on hand,

of the best quality and sold at the lowest prices, at NORBECK & MARTIN'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Flowers and Ruchings

for sale at the cheap Store of A. SCOTT & SON.

SHOVELS, FORKS & HOES.

A large lot, good and cheap, at the Store of A. SCOTT & SON.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A large supply of all kinds, at the Store of J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

ANY QUANTITY of FURS—embracing

Sable, Seal, Fox, Skunk, Muskrat, Mink, and in fact every imaginable kind, to be had cheaper than ever at PICKING'S.

A VARIETY of Fall Bonnets Trimmings,

Ruchings, Flowers, &c., &c. at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

GLASS SELF SEALING FRUIT JARS

a new article, at A. SCOTT & SON'S New Store.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every

variety, and to suit every taste, to be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

A great variety of all Colors, Styles and qualities at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

TO TRAVELERS.

A fine assortment of Trunks of every description, Carpet Sacks, &c., &c., for sale at PICKING'S in Chambersburg street.

CEDAR WARE.

A large assortment at FAIRNESTOCK'S.

DOMESTIC GOODS, of every variety, at

SCOTT & SON'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Gingham, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c., &c. at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

BUFFALO ROBES AND OVER SHOES